pailed attention to the mistake made in running pipes larger than can be preperly flushed by the water intended to run through them. The pipe in question, 14g lead, to run through them. The premise in the pipe, which had been in uses versily years, being exactly proper ionate to the quantity of water that would run through the basic ping and plate, when a full basic of water was

A charming newspaper excursion was recently made from the East to the West of Scotland. In recognition of the excellent conduct of the employes in ill departments, and more especially of their indefati able exertions during the extraordinary pressure of the general election and the Tav Bri ige inquiries, the tro prietors of The Dundee Advertiser, Evening Telegraph and People's Journal, on July 24, gave all in the offices. slong with their wives and sweethearts, a pleasure exursion of unwonted length and interest. ment with the Caledonian and Callander and Oban Ra'i way Companies the party had the advantage of special train both to and from Oban. This train con sisted of seventeen carriages, and was drawn by a coupof engines. Starting before S is the meruing, they returned after 10 in the evening, after a most delightful day. The line passing Dunblane Cathedral, on the right ascends the valley of the Teith, and runs through a country almost every meh of which has furnished Si Walter Scott with the material for the se-nery of his remances. It was up the valley along which the train now runs that the stag-hant described in the " Ludy of the Lake" took place. Running for five miles, Donne is reacted, and just before entering the station the Castle comes in sight. Was sed on two sides by the Te th and the Ardoch, the Castle occupies an admirable situation. Queen Mary passed some time there, and it was held by Macgregor of Giengyle on behalf of Prince Charlie, Castle and Cambusmore, where Sir Walter Scott used to spend the summer in his boyhood, and where Prince Charile once had a lodging. Nine miles beyond Callandar the train follows the course taken by young Norman who bore the fl ry cross in the " Lady of the Lake. To ward Loch Arve, with its wooded islands, the ruins of Kilchura Castie, and the giant form of Huge Crunchan are seen. Further on, Ardecattan Priore, where Brucheld Parliament, is passed, and on a headland the rulin of punstaffings Castle is descried. The "Stone of Destiny," which now supports the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, and was carried to the from Scone by Eoward L. was obtained, in the first instance, according to tradition, from Bunstaffingse Castle, and they have a memenio of the A mada in the shape of brass guis from some of the A mada in the shape of brass guis from some of the Stine wrecked on the Mult coast. The Castle is the property of the Crown, and the Duke of Arryll is heredlary keeper. A little to the west are the tube of a Gothic chapel, with a burying ground, which, like Iona, was used as a cemetery for Scottish Rings. O am is reached at dinner time, and the whole party are in ertained at drightlishire Had, having passed from class to coast in five hours. One of the newspaper propision, Mr. Leng, in a merry speech, thanked the employés for their efficient services, and congrain at all them on having travelled safely from East to West Scotland. They had passed through Rob Roy's country without suffering any molesation cities to be for him, person or purse, and he could conceive that it Rob and his wife had been "taken" a danter" that morning, and been so many happy faces, they would have welcomed their approach; who e Dominde Sampson, on recognizing Tammas Bedicin's venerable visuary, would have exclusived, "Ma conscience is that a press-gair kall the way trae Dunde et al. Kilchurn Castle, and the giant form of Huge Crunchan

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Republicans should make up their minds that they must work if they would win a victory. Ikaches er Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

David Davis doubtless wishes he were back on that lence. He has been down long enough to his out that a louely seat on barries wire is preferable to cushioned that in the Democratic museum.—[Burling ton tinwkeve (Rep.)

All nonsense aside, it is a fact that all over the North, from the Parche coast to the Admite, the feeling above the Republicans is one of substantial and growing confidence, while the "Hancock boom" is very percept by substantial everywhere except in the South (Caneago Journal (Rep.) So far as we can see, the "issues" upon

which the D mocracy is figuring its campaign is the Garffeld is a scott direct its principles, that the Retunds can party his been if power long chough and ought is get out of the way and let Democracy "fill up." It the Democracy has proposed any other "issues" and "principles" than these we wish some one would know that you ward plans and specifications to this office.—[Indianapole News (figure)]

THE DUTY OF MAINE.

The thing that needs to be done first of all The thing that needs to be done first of all and more of an in Maine this year is to put the seal of public condemnation upon the cutrageous attempt to reverse the result of the last election by chicanery and fraud, and to rebuie, as it deserves to be refused, the shame ess political sibance that is now flaunted in the last of the boiest people of that state under the name of "Fusion." The facts in the case are of so recent occurrence, and were so indisputable in their name, that no reasers of them is necessary. It was made perfectly plain that a job was put up, with the consistence of nigh State officials, deliberately to steal the state G eveniment. The coming election is the opportunity, and the only one which the citizens of Maine will have to place on record their opinion of such transpersors as disgraced their state last year.

THE SOUTH TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

The South has had its trul, and not even the sources pretend that these not been a partend that these not been a partend that these not been a partend for four years every Southern state has been absorbery under the control of the element which had been absorber proclaiming itself maltranch. The Fourni Auministration has left them to themselves; and wherein er complaint ara not the South remains in a 1 our. The sectional issue has no piace in the 1 our. The sectional issue has no piace in the 1 our the South the South the South the interest of the South the south the interest of the South the South is concerned at which the South itself has deliberately make the letter and the spirit of the constitution and are accepted by the South how complete times which is a at the bottom of the rebedie makananaed, how well qualified by regence repentance these Southern leaders have become and aga not the South remains in tion and repentance these Southern leaders have become to govern the Nation, against whose authority they were so recently in arms—the North is at length left to judge from a Southern standbolnt.

A WAIL FROM GEORGIA.

Prom The Maion Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.)

Such an internecine contest as is now threatened in Georgia must be one of the most calamitons to the State and to the National Democracy that can well be imagined. As to the State, it remits us to the Charter of accelents and ensuring the internet with the Charter of accelents and ensuring the Mindle personal and mostile—and to be healed. It will know personal and mostile—and to be healed. It will distract our great in distract our great and cost us perhaps millions, and result mostice—and to be healed. It wis distract our great in district interests, and cost us perhaps millions, and result in he good at all. As to the cause of the National Democracy, what can be more disc suraging than to see Georgia, which has won so much respect and reputation has progress we, intelligent and reliable commonwealth, thrown into such discord and disorganization as these movements portend? HOW THE BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS WOULD LIKE

TO ELECT PRESIDENTS.

It will become the duty of the next Con-If will become the duty of the next compensation of the United States. The present mode cannot be matiained and nonger, and Congress has no ad quate tained and not be possent mode cannot be matiained and nonger, and Congress has no ad quate tained and not longer, and congress has no ad quate tained and not be so that the so-called Electoral College and the solution of the solutio sally a mitted that the so-called Electoral College, ther the Presheat should not be elected by the dependence of the United States as one body of voters, opinion that such a change would arridge the influ-red line minor States is based on a misconception, he mode under consideration the present popular onty of the small State of Vermont would have more that the usual popular majority of the great of Onlo.

VETERANS IN BLUE.

Bronzed and battered and covered with scars, Dressed in the true bine uniform, Bearing aloft the standard or stars Bearing aloft the standard or stars

They have murched through the swamps of the South, And forded the treacherous streams;
They have looked down the black cannon's mouth
By the light of its sulpaur gleams.
Now, they will vote as they fought, to save
The land they made free, "the home of the brave."

They have charged, in the face of the foc.
Through hot tempests of shot and shell.
When the thick war clouds were hanging low,
And the red rain in torrents feel.
With builets, they "conquered a peace."
With ballots, they'll lengthen its lease.

Like a full river, the column aweeps by, Stretching many a rood away, Beyond the reach of the eager eye, They are Garfield Boys—on election da Their benners, with patriot fiame, Will ight us to henor and fame.

With martial steps through the cheering street,
Keeping race to the fife and drain,
They move forward, with jubilant feet,
To put down the fee that has come,
Not with bars, and butternut coats, Not with bars, and butternut coats, but with stars and Democrat votes. George W. Bungay.

CENSUS OF THE FISHERIES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 .- The census of the fisheries of the coast of Rhode Island is now being taken under the superintendence of Professor Spencer F. Baird, the United States Fish Commissione. person selected to do the work is Mr. Ludwig Kumlien, hatsgelist of the late Howgate Polar Expedition, who during the past year has been devoting his time to im-periant work on the lakes.

HIS BOY WAS DROWNED. Phillip Bastian, of No. 116 Willet-st., re-Period to Police Headquarters yesterday that his son, Jacob, has been missing from home since Saturday, and sked that a general alarm be sent out to all police Stations. Last night Mr. Bustian learned from some boys that his son had been in a bout on the East River, and that he had failen into the river. At midnight his body had not been recovered.

MINES OF COLORADO.

THE BULL-DOMINGO PROPERTY. HOW THE MINE WAS ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED-PECULIAR SHAPE AND COMPOSITION OF THE

VEIN-THE ASSAY-PRESENT PRODUCT OF

THE MINE-CONTESTS OVER CLAIMS. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SILVER CLIFF, Col., July 24. - The history of the Hardscrabble mining district, for that is the official name given to the entire mineral belt of which Silver Cliff and Rosita are the centres, by those who prospected here in 1872 and 1873, has been one of surprises, and I doubt if there is another region of no greater extent in the United States in which the geologist, the mineralogist and the mining expert will find so much that is novel in the character of its ores or in the strange surroundings among which they are found. That a broad extent of country after being covered by an enormous overflow of volcanic rock should have been shaken and shattered, and the cracks and crevices thus formed in it filled with ore of the compounds of silver, is strange enough to puzzle even the most learned of the "rock sharps" of the schools, but it is no more remarkable than that a great crevice in the rocks, in the same region, should first have been filled up with boulders, and that into all the irregular spaces between these rounded stones a solid

mass of galena should have been forced, as in the Bull-Domingo mine. This wonderful mine, as rich in valuable ore as it is strange in character, is situated on the side of one of the foor-hills of the Wet Mountain Range, two and a balt miles north of this city. Its elevation is not much greater than that of Silver Cliff, but the country between it and the valley lies considerably lower than on either side, giving from the hoisting works of the mine one of the finest views of the Sangre de Cristo range to be obtained anywhere about Silver Cliff. I presume the stock of the Buil-Domingo company will never be worth any more on account of the grandeur and beauty of the outlook from its property, but mines are so frequently found in places that have few other attractions, as though bardship, privation and the abandonment of everything that as beautiful or agreeable was the price which Nature demanded for the surrender of her stores of the precious metals, that no one can help feeling a kindly interest in a mine from which the outlook is so inspiring. This mountain view is to the west and south north and east. The foot-hills on which the mine is situated rise abruptly six or seven hundred feet, the property itself being upon their side and one hundred feet or so above the country facing

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Readers of a previous letter which I wrote from this place may remember a brief description which I gave to it of the geological formation of this country. The Wet Mountain or Green Horn range to the east and their foot-bills on this side are of red granite, but extending along the former in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, parallel with the range and with the valley, is a deposit of trachyte or perphyry, about two and a half miles wide and fitteen or twenty miles long, which is supposed to have been placed there by volcanic actions, Extending into this from the northwest, and following its general direction, is a tongue-shaped mass of granme about two miles or two miles and a haif across It is in this granite rock and very near its northern border that the Bull-Domingo mine was found. This rich channey of ore was discovered by acci

dent, I was about to say " of course." In February, 1879, some prospectors were climbing the full on which the mine is situated, looking for uniteral, to be sure, but seeing no indications of its presence there. One of them accidentally slipped, and striking his pick into the ground in order to pull himself up the hill by its aid, he noticed that a fragment of rock which was detached by it shone with a metallic lustre, and, on further examination found it to be a piece of almost solid galena. surprise was two-fold; first, at the presence there of ore of any kind, and secondly, that it should be galens, for the prespectors expected, if they discovered anything, that they would find chloride ores like those in the Racine Boy and the Piata Verde, Two claims were immediately "located," one called the Johnny Bull and the other the Domingo, each of which was supposed by its owner to include the vein from which the galena had come within its limits; and when the exact position of the rich body of ore was determined, a bitter controversy arose over the possession of the mine, each party claiming that it was on its ground. For a Bull-Domingo Company is new building concentime there was a legal war in the courts and an iltegal one at the mine. The property was held by the party in posse sion, with pistels and shot- be able to handle 100 tons of ore a day at an exguns, and the controversy would probably have resulted in blood-shed, and been unsettled to-day, will be the cost of hauling, and 65 if the present company had not bought both claimauts out. Even now, I believe, there is some unadjusted question, but provision has been made so that, no matter what the decision of it may be, the stockholders cannot suffer loss. These interminable controversies over the titles to mines are a rich lode some scoundrel is certain to "jump" it or set up a counter-claim, and it has become a byword in the West that the purchaser of a mine has to take a lawsuit with it. In nine cases out of ten these claims are urged simply for blackmailing purposes, and they are trequently successful, for it is much cheaper to buy the rascals off than to fight them in the courts. I do not say that either of the ctaims to the Bull-Domingo was a disbonest one. don't know anything about it, but I do know that mining enterprises would be much more popular with business men if these lawsuits over titles were

THE ORES IN THE BULL-DOMINGO MINE. The explorations thus far made in the Bull Domingo mine have not been extensive along the strike of the ledge. So much rich ore has been found in the chimney, the apex of which was at the point of discovery, that it has been unnecessary to look beyond it, and properly managed mining companies are not in the habit of spending money in the solution of scientific questions unless they expect to increase their dividends thereby. An examination of the outcroppings and of the surrounding country, as well as of the underground workings leads to the conclusion that the mine is in a true fissure extending through the granite in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, and, at the point where work has been done, about 130 feet wide. The hanging wall of this vein is well defined and has been traced for a considerable distance, especially on the lowest level. Of the foot wall less is known, although the rock on that side near the foot of the principal working-shaft appears to be of a solid, compact character, like the surrounding

country.

The strangest thing about the vein is the manner in which it is filled. True fissure veins have generally been the vents through which solutions of silica carrying metals have come up from beneath and, on crystallization, have formed quartz through which run streaks of gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc. etc. But this voin, instead of being filled with quartz, seems to have had tumbled into it a mass of boulders and pebbles from the surrounding country which have been subsequently cemented together with teld-ite and other vein material. The pebbles and boulders are themselves composed of granite, feldsite or quartz, and are of all sizes from that of pinhead upward, some of them weighing many tons. The ore does not penetrate the boulders or run through this conglomerate mass in streaks, as it does in most fissure veins, nor yet is it in pockets chambers or lenticular snaped bodies or in shoots extending from one wall of the vein to another, but, as far as it has been explored, in the form of a chimuey, extending from the surface to the lowest workings, which are now 150 feet deep, departing from a perpendicular as it goes down, about 65° to the northeast. This chimney or blow-out of ore adheres to the hanging wall of the vein, and a cross section of it, taken at any point between the surface and the bottom of the main shaft, is kidney. shaped, measuring seventy-four feet in its longest direction and thirty-four feet in its shortest.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VEIN. To obtain a clear idea of the character of this singular deposit, suppose the side of a mountain composed of solid granite to have been cleft open, leaving a chasm 130 feet wide, with almost per-

pendicular walls, and of unknown length and depth. Imagine that into this enormous opening well-worn pebbles and boulders of all sizes, some composed of granite, and others of quartz and feldspar, have been thrown, until it is filled to the surface, and that subsequently a cement consisting of feldsite and other vein matter has been poured in to fill up the vacant spaces between the stones. Suppose, also, that at one place in this vein, adjacent to the upper or hanging wall, a space was marked out on the surface in the shape of a kidney seventy-four feet long and thirty-four feet wide at the parrowest point, and that there has been poured in among the mass of stones covered by this figure. instead of feldsite and other barren-gangue, a mixture of these substances and liquid argentiferous galena, which has filled up all the interstices be tween the stones to an unknown depth-in some places the galena pre-lominating and occupying almost all the space, while in others the rock material is a mply filled with streaks of the silver-lead ore. If the reader can imagine a mineral deposit of the kind I have described, he will have a very correct idea of the Bull-Domingo vern and mine, only the material which fills up the spaces between the boulders in the vein came in from below and not from above. I have neglected to mention one characteristic of

this remarkable ore-body. At frequent intervals in the chimney barren dikes of feldsite or granite push out through the conglomerate mass. In some places the vein seems to have turned out for er been pushed aside by them, but in others it was so strong that it retained its original form and direction in spite of them, and then these dikes broke through into the ore-body, and form what miners call " horses." The ore near the surface is gener ally a carbonate of lead mixed with some galena It was all originally galena, but where the air and rains have had an opportunity to act upon it they have desalphurized or "accomposed" it, as the miners say. In the surface there is also comparafrom 10 to 30 per cent, and the latter from a few ounces to for: y to a ten. These ores are stained with oxide of iron, which give it a red color. The ore below the point where the air and surface waters have had an opportunity to act upon them, is a bright galena carrying silver principally in the form of a sulphide, but sometimes as a chloride. Many small | true or false a charmingly sweetemboliment." cavities are also found in which little wires of native silver may be seen running through the ore, The first-class rock which is taken from the Bull-Domingo mine, and by that is meant the entire mass of boulders, publies and surrounding vein matter as it is broken out, carries from forty-eight to fifty-six ounces of silver to a ton, and contains from sixty to sixty-two-and-n-half per cent of its own weight of lead. It is remarkably free from zinc, antimony, arsenic and other troublesome substances which make ores refractory, and is, therefore, very easy to reduce and brings high prices. For instance, a lot of ore sold on the 15th inst. which assayed forty-eight ounces of silver to a ton, and from sixty-one to sixty-two per cent of lead, brought \$57.50 a ton net. HOW THE ORES ARE HAULED AND CONCENTRATED

From the description I have given of the mine it will be easily understood that a considerable portion about three-fourths) of the material as it is mined and raised to the surface, consists of the boulders and publiss, which themselves contain neither adver nor lead. They greatly increase the bulk of the ore without adding to its value, and, as it all has to be sent away to be reduced, make the cost of transportation, which is very considerable here, two or three times as great as it otherwise would be. It us been found profitable, therefore, to concentrate the Bull-Donningo ores before they are sold, that is, to remove a considerable pottion of the waste rock, and to put the valuable part of two and one-half or three tons of ore into one ten of concentrates. This is accomplished by means of water jigs which are constructed on the same principle which is employed in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvanta to separate the slate from the smaller sizes of coal.

If a sieve fitted with stones of different specific gravities be held in water and raised and lowered by a rapid, jerky motion, the heavier stones, owing to their greater specific gravity, will be collected together at the bottom. If the water at the same time runs across the sieve with considerable force, it will gradually carry the lighter stones away. leaving only the heavier ones in the sieve. Galena ores are so much heavier than any of the rocks with which they are associated that machinery constructed on the principle just explained will concentrate them with great rapidity and perfection. The trating works on Grape Creek, in the valley, in cents the cost of concentrating. I suppose the freight on a ton of ore to a smeller in Pueblo or Denver is at least \$10. If three tons of ore are put into one the cost of concentrating and slapping it at that rate will be \$13.75. while the freight on the three tons before concencurse to mining enterprise. If a man discovers a tration would be \$30. If the company handles seventy-five tons of ore a day the saving by concentration would, therefore, be in the neighborhood

I have described the general shape and size of the ore-body in this mine. From the surface to a depth of about seventy or eighty feet most of the ore was taken out through the old shaft. What was left in former workings is now being removed. The principal operations of the mine are now the new shaft, which has already been sunk to a depth of 150 feet, and it was in the crosscut at the bottom of this that the measurements showing the size of the body of ore already given were made. As no stoping has been done from these lower workings, the ore remains untouched from the eighty-foot level to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of seventy feet. A fine shaft-house, just completed, has been supplied with hoisting machinery, cages, etc., of the best character by which from eighty to 100 tons of ore can be raised in a day. The present product of the mine was stated to me at 250 tons a week. Considerable accumulations of ore are to be seen around the mine. The company has good offices, a blacksmith's shop, boarding-houses and other buildings, which constitute a considerable village about the

In closing, I may say that there is in the Bull-Do mingo mine a larger mass of galena ore than I ever saw before in one mine, and I know of no reason why the company should not begin to pay dividends soon after the completion of its concentra ting works.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the nest 24 hours.

Washington, Aug. 16, 1 a. m .- The barometer is highest over Lake Huron. A new depression is entering the Missouri Valley. Rain has fallen occasionentering the Missouri valley. Itah has faited occasionally in the Lake region. Texas and the Missouri Valley Excepting a slight rise in the South Atlantic States, the temperature has fallen. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Gulf States and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys; elsewhere they are from northwest to north-Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, nor-heasterly winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For Now-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwest to northeast winds, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer. Cautionary Signals.

Cantionary signals are orderred from Cape Lookout to

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night Inch. 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 89101119 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 89101119 3 3 0 30 The diagram sanws the parameterists rentations in the City of tenning inches. The perpendicular large give divisions of time for the 14 hours proceeding midnight. The brain white line represents the excillations by preceding midnight. The brains. The brains or det line represents the mercury during the next. The brain or det line represents the variations in the midning of the process that the next of the next

TRIBUNE OFFICE. Aug. 16, 1 a. m .- The movemen TRIBUNG OFFICE. Aug. 16, 1 a. in.—In invection in the barouncier yesterday was steadily upward. Clear and fair weather prevailed. The temperature ranged netween 64° and 75°, the average (67'47) being 80° lower than on the corresponding day last year and 4° lower than on Saturday.

Clear and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and chances of light rain late in the day, may be expected te-day in this city and vicinity.

OBITUARY.

ADELAIDE NEILSON. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- Adelaide Neilson died sud-

denly to-day at the Continental Hotel, Paris. Miss Neilson made her debut as an actress at a little theatre in Soho, built by the Duke of Devonshire for Fanny Kelly. It was at his theatre that Charles Dickens played with an American company, About seventeen years ago it was announced that a young lady would make her debut as Juliet. Her budding beauty and extreme girlishness gave realism to Shakespeare's character, and the critics at once acknowledged her complete success. The Athenœum, one of the highest critical journals in England, commended the fair Julict without stint, at one time comparing her with Rachel. The theatre at Soho had not been fashionable, but the magnet of talent was so strong that the building was seen crowded. From the first her success was assured, and there was never a break in her popularity.

On July 2, 1866, Miss Neilson appeared at the Princess's Theatre, London, in Watts Philips's drama "The Huguenot Captain." Afterward she supported J. L. Toole, the comedian, in the domestic drama of "Uncle Dick's Darling." About eight years ago she married Philip Lee, the son of a Church of England minister. He had no fortune and no profession, but for some years there union was a happy one. In her first two visits to America she was accompanied by her husband, and their domestic relations became very un appy; se much so that on her third visit, in 1877, a decree of divorce was granted her in New-York by Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court. She did not marry

In 1872 she was induced to make a visit to the United States, and she first appeared before an American audience at Booth's Theatre, on November 18 of that year, as Juliet. Here her success was -immediate; the critics and public accepted her impersonation of the character with praise and enthusiasm. "Faithful to Shakespeare's text and plan," it was propanced by THE TEIBUNE on the following morning. " An able copy of a lovely ideal, and whether

"Miss Neilson's Juliet," the critic continued, "is a young, beautiful, passionate Italian girl, impetnous in all things, proud, but gentle whom mere existence is an ardent joy, and to whom first love comes like a revelation from heaven. Juliet is not a part that requires a great actress, but it requires a very good one, and it had on this occasion one of the best that have come to these shores. Miss Neilson's personal beauty has not been exaggerated by her portraits. She is slender in figure, but not attenuated; her head is small; her features are regular; her eyes are dark and luminous; hair is brown; her mouth is and sensitive; her voice is very sweet; and the telligence and pure refinement that are very gratifying to the sense of entire beauty which unites meral, mental and physical clearness and worth."

The estimate placed upon Miss Neclson's ability as an actress was not altered when later in the season she appeared as Roselind in "As you Like It," as Julia in "The Huncaback," as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and in other characters.

Miss Neilson made her second visit to New-York in 1874, and appeared at Booth's Theatre as Juny Robsart, as Julia, as Pauline and Juliet as, When on the night of May 8 she bade adien to the many triends she had made in this city. THE TRIBUNE said: "Since the night when Dickens, with slow step and sad face, made his last exit from the stage of Steinway Hall, there has been no theatrical sensation in this city at once so animated with chivalry and so touching with sense of sorrow and loss. We shall see other actresses whose powers are as distict, who are unique in one element or another, and potent on some one line of art; we are not likely again to see an actres in whom are combined, as they have revealed themselves in her, the attributes of power, fire, tenderness and grace. She is exceptional in this, and that is the reason her career has been one of conquest and continued popularity."

During the season of 1876-'77 she was During the sensod of 1870-77 she was again seen in this country, and after a tear through the Eastern States she went to California. After imissing her engagement there see returned to New-York. When her contract with Mr. Srakosch for 199 performances was fulfilled she sailed for Europe. She spent some time on the Continent, and before her return to this country in 1879, appeared in London and other cities of Europa. It was during her visit here in 1877 that she amounted her intention to retire from the stage. amounced her intention to retire from the stage after the season of 1879-'80.

Miss Neilson's last season in the United States began on October 20, 1879, at the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, and, except for brief intermissions made necessary by the exigencies of travel, it continued unintercuptedly until May 24, 1880, when she received a complimentary benefit, at Booth's Theatre. The performance on that date was the 185th of an almost continuous series. During this period she lost only one night by illness. From October until May she appeared in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and New-York, together with a great many smaller places About one dezen performances of "The Hunchback" and of the "Lady of Lyons" were given during this tour, but for the most part Miss Neilson restricted herself to the characters of her Shakesperean repertory - to Juliet, Viole, Imogen, Rosalind and Isabella. the last night of her engagement in this city the gross receipts from these performances amounted to \$186,807, of which Miss Neilson herself received about \$75,000. From her benefit performance, which followed her engagement from her engagement in California where she went after a short rest in this city-she probably received about \$20,000 more. When Miss Neilson arrived in this city early in October, 1879, she was in excellent health, and very cheerful and hopeful. She began to feel the efficis of her labors before her engagement in New-York began, and while here showed some slight signs of fatigue. Her engagement in this slight signs of fatigue. Her engagement in this city began on April 26, when she appeared as Imagen, and closed May 22, when she was seen as Juliet. At her benefit performance on May 24, she appeared in "Measure for Measure." During these four weeks she was seen as Imagen, Viola, Juliet, Resalind, Isabella, Julia and Pauline. The lead-Research. Teachers, the company was Edward Compton, a son of the famous Honry Compton, one of the great comedians of the old English school. His mother, a famous Juliet in her day, was the daughter of Henry Montague, one of England's most brilliant light comedians during

the first balf of this century. Miss Neilson's latest performance in New-York gave no evidence of fading powers. THE TRIBUNE said in May last: "It delights and ennobles—it does not surprise-that such a woman should truly act Juliet Much as there may be in the personality that is assumed, there is much more in the personality that assumes it. Golden fire in a porcelain vase would not be more luminous than is the soul of the actress as it shines through this ideal. The performance does not stop short at the interpretation of a poetic fancy. It is that-amply and completely-but it is more than that being a living experience. The subtlety of it is only equalled by its intensity, and neither is surpassed except by its reality."

A week later, when she appeared as Julia in "The Hunchback," THE TRIBUNE said: "The unique beauty of Miss Neilson's Julia-the quality whereby it stands alone, apart from all others-is first, the fascination of an exceptional personality; secondly, an intensity, which swallows up; all the conventional 'points,' and renders the embodiment as uniformly fine as the rainbow arch, and, finally, the heart breaking pathos which makes it so solemnly real. While the art is poetic—the perfection of grace—the suffering and the tears are actual. A little later The Tribune says: "Miss Neilson, in acting Pauline, strikes the same chords that she struck in Julia. Here, as before, it was felt, that the

actress knows precisely what she wishes to do knows also precisely how it ought to be done, and possesses alike the personality, the ability and the art which enable her thoroughly and splendidly to accomplish her design." Of her performance of Isabella in "Measure for Measure" on her farewell night, May 24, THE THEONE anid: "She uses no adventitious aids, no ornament, no glamor of romance, no wiles of bewilderment, neither glee nor sensuous exuberance. nor the faraway gaze of poetic reverie, nor any of these colors and tones by which she is wont to make desolation beautious, and the frenzy of suffering and of self-conflict eletrical with passionate pathos. Her personation might be called classic perfect simplicity. In Imogen Miss Neilson showed how strong emotion, acting through the imagination, can transfigure the whole being and give to love or sorrow a monumental semblance and an everlasting voice.

It is well known that Miss Neilson never appeared before the public in a new studying it thoroughly.
"I never act a part," to quote her own words, "until I have studied it two or three years." She studied the parts words, "until I have studied it two of three years." She studied the parts of imagea and Isabella six or seven years. At one time Miss Neilson contemplated playing in French in Europe, and for some time rendered Phèdre, but she did not carry out the plan. The greater part of her theatrical wardrobe was sold in this city immediately after the close of her last engagement here, and before her departure for California.

VISCOUNT STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (Sir Stratford Canning), for many years British Ambassador to the Porte, is dead.

The European diplomacy of the greater part of this century is associated with the name of 8 ratford Canning, who entered the public service when Napoleon was at the zen'th of his power, and was subsequently one of the most prominent figures in European affairs during the crisis which preceded the Russe Turkish War of 1853-60. This eminent statesman was the son of a London merchant and cousin of the celebrated George Canning. He was porn in 1788 and received his academic education at E. ov. He entered King's College, Cambridge, in 1806, but left there in 1807, on receiving a cierical acpointment in the Foreign Office. Two years later h was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, but in 1812 he returned to Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. In 1814 he was sent as Envoy to Switzerland, and wrote about the same time au ode en-titled." Bonaparts," which Lord Byron called a "noble poem." He came to this country as Minister in 1829just as President Monroe was about to enter on his secend term-and remained here turce years.

On his return to Europe, Mr. Cauming was sent on a special massion to St. Fetersburg and Vienna. His relave, George Canning, who was then Foreign Secretary, introducing him to that diplomatic fleid in which he afterward acquired so much distinction. His good offices at this time were warmly exerted on be all of the Greeks, who were struggling for independence. In 1831 he had the satisfaction for independence. In 1831 he had the satisfaction of being accrecited on a special mission to Turkey to fix the bendarics of the new kined on of Greece and to settle the resty in virtue of which Orbo ascended the Greek throne. After being for a short time Ambassasor to Russia, he entered Parliament about 1832, and remained therein until 1841, when, having twice refused the Governorship of Canada, he was appointed by the Peci about 1874 ton Ambassasor at Constantiophelfere his inflaence was strendously exerted in the interests of cavilization, with a zealous regard for British interests. In 1852 he was created a Viscount at the insurance of the Derby administration.

terests. In 1852 he was created a viscount at the first year and the betty administration.

In 1853 he returned to Constantinople, where Prince Menchaseff and arready arrived on a special mission from the Czir. Then ensued the kently contested division he struckle between the Viscount stratford of Redeciff and first Ratesian Annuas day, which resulted in the Kinsso-Turnen War of 1853-56. In this contest the British Annuas and or excresses, given in fineme with the the kinsso-Tarkish War of 1853-56. In this contest the British Ambassantor exercise, gent influence with the Forte, and to a horse extent guided ats policy. Mr. Kinglake, who has narrated the struggle with drainath power in his "Layasion of the Crimea," coserves that the Turkish mind, as though yielding to fate fiself, "used to bond and fall cown before him." He encouraged the Sattan to resist the enerosachum ats of Russis, and insures and the aid of England and France. He retired from the Turkish Embassy in 1858, upon a penson, the afterward and of England and France. In the center roun are that the Lembassy in 1858, upon a pension, the afterward took a frequent part in the detailes of the House of Loros on questions of foreign potry, and during the last Russo-furking conflict be obesitously made public his views on that and anodred subjects. During his diplomatic carrier, he signed or concluded six convertions or treades with various States, and was mainly instrumental in establishing the foundations of the Greek montrely.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Paris, Aug. 15 .- Le Voltaire sunounces the death of Marshal Bazaine, and says his body, escorted by three Spanish soldiers, passed through, Limoges on the 12th inst.

CAPTAIN GRIFFIFH C. WARDELL. BRICKSBURG, N. J., Aug. 15.-Captain

Griffian Curvis Wardeli, a retired ocean ateamship cap-tain, was found dead in bed at his residence, near London posed to have been the cause of his death. He was seventy-seven years old.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE IRISH DISTURBANCE BILL. A CARD FROM JAMES REDPATH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In reading over my letter of yesterday I find that I wrote of the Irish Disturbance bill that it suspended for a time, within a limited area, the power, now nell by every landlord in the West of Ireland, of flinging out his tenants into the roadside if they failed to pay their rent for a single year. It does not encroach even so much on the power of life and death given by English laws to Irish landlords. It only seeks to prevent the landlord from raining his poorest tenants with our being liable to pay them for "disturbance." That is all. Even if it is passed and enforced, the tota mount of damages that will over be recovered under its operation will not amount, it is estimated, to more than the sums disbursed by charity-chiefly Australian and American charity-by the Dublin committees during

and American cuarity—by the Dubin considers and American cuarity—by the Dubin Considers can be a first landlords, aided by the English House of Lords, oppose the measure because it embodies the principle that the peasantry who reclaimed the land at their own sole expense are entitled to some consideration as well as the descendants of the men to whom Cromwell presented the land that he confiscated. This is the only Cromwellian measure that they heartily approve! Yours truly,

Dublin, Aug. 2, 1880.

NO DEFECTIONS IN RED BANK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice in this morning's World that Daniel H. Applegate states that accessions to the Democcatic ranks from the Republican party are of daily oc currence in Red Bank. I wish to state that this is a great mistake. Not a Republican in the township will vote for Hancock, and the HIId Assembly District of New-Jersey will elect a Republican Congressman with out a doubt. When we pull our coats off we mean bustness, and will show the Democrats what Monmouth County can do.

If the other reports which reach the Democratic headquarters have no more foundation than that one has, they will "get left "next November. The Republicans they will "get left" next November. The Republication are in good trim, and expect to win this fail. When the men of the party pu! together they are bound to elect their man. Grever H. Larburn is the nominee for Assemblyman. He was elected that fail by 200 majority, and it will be the same way again. John S. Applezate or Speaker Oviatt will be the Congressmen to win. Yours respectfully, SIDNEY B. WEST. Red Bank, N. J., Ang. 7, 1880.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained among others the following features of special interest :

Ind interest:

London News: The Tribuye's special cable dispatch from London presents an epitome or the varied interests and anxieties when affect the English Government. Parliament and people. It opens with the announcement that Mr. Gladstone is rapidly recovering; he was present at a Cablnet meeting of Sturday, and will attend the House of Commons this week. France has resolved to withdraw from the combined European movement against Turkey, if any stors be; oud moral suasion are taken. It is stated in London that France has relected a fresh alliance with Russia. Considerable anxiety has been caused in England by a published statement coming from St. Petersburg that Abdurrahman and Ayoob Khan are acting in collision. The Government has promised an inquiry into General Burrows's defeat, which is still a chase of excitement in military circles. The English Government is determined to sit until the middle of September, if necessary, to pass its leading measures. The selzure of arms at Cork, it is generally believed, was intended for effect in New-York. The projected popular demonstrations have been failures. Fresh interest has been aroused in the Russo-Chinese quarrel by the Chinese Ambassador's journey to St. Petersburg.

The Datress in Ireland.—Mr. James Redpath, in a characteristic letter describes the condition of the teanis on the energous estate of Lord Lansdowne, showing that

The D-stress in Ireland.—Mr. James Redpath, in a characteristic letter describes the condition of the tenants on the enersiance of Lord Lansdowns, showing that he, at least, is not the "good Irish landlord" of whom so much has been said.

Phitosophy at Concord.—The Tribune's correspondent at the Summer School of Philosophy gives a nearly verbatm report of Ralph Waido Emerson's lecture on "Aristocracy," and extracts from Thoreau's unpublished journals, with the conversation which their reading draw out.

Mines of Colorado.—Z. L. W., writing from Silver Chif,

describes the process of reducing the chloride ores of that busy camp.

Reminiscences of a Journalist.—With resterday's paper Mr. Congion concluded his "Record of Fr. ty Years." In promonging my valedictory he gave his ideas of journalists as a vocation, and from the point of view of one who has long been occuded with recording and commenting on the world's daily history, declares that " he world moves, and moves for the bost."

At the summer records A soft present and only heads.

world moves, and moves for the best."

At the summer resorts.—A staff correspondent breaks, as aleasantly as possible, the staff correspondent breaks, as aleasantly as possible, the staff news that fashion is travaling that historic unconventional and staff delizate fall resort. Mount Desert. From details of summer if for at the seashors are given in correspondence from Newport, Long Branch and Sacatoga.

New Publications.—A review, with striking extracts, of the lives of General Guiffield written by Edmund Kirke, Charles Carleton Coffin, Major J. M. Bondy and General James S. Bri-bin.

Other topics were treated under the following

Other topics were treated under the following heads

A Castle in the Air.—A letter describing the feudal ortress of Hobenzolers, whence have sprung the regards buses of Germany and Austria and wach, by a decree of the Imperial Government at Berlin, is to be

a decree of the Imperial Government at Berlin, is to be kept in repair forever.

Letters from the Prople.—In this column correspondents discuss a variety of topics of present interest, including the clerical question in the caurenes, the use of communion wine, and the case with widels a senselias massenger can create a panie on a steamboat, in the light of a recent includent on the Sound.

The Use Reservation.—A latter from a citizen of Colorado, describing the physical features of the territory which is soon to be surrendered by the Indians, and an account of its variest resources and canonitiles.

Dramatic Affairs.—A summary of fresh theatrical news at home and abroad.

Seence for the People.

Religious intelligence and Current Religious Discussion.

Jane Hearn's Trial.—A story in three chapters. Home Interests.—Facts from the markets, with the mean of a simple but excellent dinner, rec pes for various teethsome dishes and hints to housekeepers and

amilies.
The Royal Family of Belgium.
Mathran and Her Father.
Hans Christian Andersen and Miss Bremer.
Toe American in Europe.
Rachel and the Theatre Français.
Adelaide Procter.
Huebolut and the Lunatic. The Death of Guizet.
Mr. Martin F. Tupper at Home.
History of the Beard.
Tom Hughes on Tom Taylor.
Ruskin on Worrsworth.
The Greatest Houses of France.
Kulting and Crocuet.

The news of the day is indicated in the following summary :

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE

FOREIGN.—The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE shows the elements of strife which exist in Europe; it indicates the progress made with Government measures in Parhament, and says that Mr. Gladstone is expected to return to the House of Commons this week. — The Cologue Cathedral has been completed. — Steps are being taken in Prussia to scad coal to Hamburg. Bremen, Lubeck and the Baltic ports, so as to supersed the British article. — M. Delang, a Swiss citizen, has been ordered to tenve France, he being deemed a dangerous Socialis. — President Aveilaneda, of Buenos Ayres, has resigned, — There has been a larve Irish Homo Rule demonstration in Glasgow, Scotland.

Domystic.—The Chinese Consul at San Francisco says that China has made no changes in Iriade testrictions. — Crickmore, Turfman, Oriole and Waller were the winners at the Saratoga races Saturday. — The Keene wheat pool at Chicago has resulted in great loss to the participants. — A number of voting ladies took the black veil at a convent near Baltimore, — A powder explosion in Colorado kiled one man and fatally injured others. — A coal train fell through a bridge at Harrisburg. — The Summer School of Puriosophy closed at Comeord, Mass. — The Democratic soldiers in Pennsylvania are joining the trained rains. — Chinamen in San Francisco are shipping cigars to this city. — The summer resorts were well patronized Saturday.

— Five favorites were beaten at the Long Branch races. — The Dental Association completed the election of officers and anjourned, — The Traines of the paper may still be bad at The Traines of the paper has been sustained by the City Court. — The trouble at Rockaway continued.

Copies of the paper may still be had at The Trainesco of the paper may still be had at The Trainesco counter, or by mail. Price 5 cents.

Copies of the paper may still be had at THE TRIB

UNE counter, or by mail. Price 5 cents.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. PORT OF NEW YORK ... ARRIVED AUGUST 15,

Sir Spain (Pri, Grace, Liverpool Aug 4, and Quee atown 5, to F W 114m at ture Zuleima; vor). Arentsen, Bordeaux June 16, in ballast to master, anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Cramps, colic, cholera morbus, sour stomach, duarhea and dysensery, are speedily cared by Dr. Jayne's Caralinative Balsain. It removes all soreness of the bowels, quiets the stemeth, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy tor many affections.

DIED.

BATES In Harlem, August 13, 1880, Mary B., wife of Joshua H, Bates, and dauguter of the late August McGown. esq. Fineral services at St. Andrew's Church, 4th ave. and 127th at. Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Friends are foquested not to send flowers.

st. Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clack. Friends are toquested not to send flowers. COOLIDGE-On Saturday a.m., August 14, Fanny Hawley, youngest caughter of the late Henry Coolidge, age! In years, uncorn services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. B Prown, 101 Pars ave., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, nterment at indgenetd, Coun.

EDWARDS - At Section Lake, N.V., August 14, 1880, Abby Killer, eldest child of Charles A. and Kato H. Edwards MUMPORD-At Plushing 13th ust., Peter R. Mumford, Fances this day at 12 30. Pleas, omit flowers. Train from Hunter's Point at 11:30 s. m.

PARKER-In Stockbudge, Mass. August 11, Catherins Aliza, wife of on they. Dr. S. P. Parker Puneral Front St. Pani's Caur. h. Sto. kbridge, at 6 p. m., Mon-day, August 16

with the control of t

Interment at Woodlawn on Tuesday. Train leaves 42d-st. at 11:30 a. m.

Special Nouces

64 pages 45-liber rations from original edition 1659. For warden, repeale, for 10 cents. HALFORD SAUCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. "Esop's Fables," with the battle of the frogs and mice.

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For sale by all Newsissians.

The foreign mails for the west entire Saturdoay, August 21, 1840, will chee at the college of TUESDAY, at 12,30 p. m. for Europe, by steamship Newsia, via Queens town, on WEDNESDAY, at 1250 p. m. for etrope, or steam sinp Algoria. Via Queenstown (correspondence to: France must be specially addressed) and at 2 p. m., for fermany Errance, &c. by steamship Dereire, via Hawro; on THURSDAY, at 1130 a. m., for Germany, France, &c. by steamship Erraic, via Pymouth, Cherbourg and Homourg (correspondence to: Great Britaria and the continont must be specially addressed) and at 1 p. m., for Europe by steamship Adriante, via Queenstown; on Saturdoad, at 3:30 a. m. for Science, at 1 a. m. for Europe, by steamship folivia, via Glasgow; and at 11 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Donar, via southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmar, soweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti leave New-York August 12 and 19. The mails for Hayti leave New-York August 12 and 19. The mails for Jamanua, Savandra and Greytowa leave New-York August 12. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 13. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 14. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 14. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 15. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 14. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 14. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 14. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 15. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 15. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 14. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 15. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 15. The mails for Churcoa leave New-York August 15. The mails f

Stricture, Impotence and Diseases of the Generalite Organs radically and speedly cured. Hours, 8 to 1 and 5 to 7 HENRY A.DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-ave., near 1912-4

Political Notices.

A Regular meeting of the XXIIId Assembly District tepub.han Campaign Club will be held at No. 2,201 30,200, as Monday evening. August 16, at 8 o'cook. JN. MULIQUE, Secretary.

BADGES, BANNE, S. FLAGS, TORCHES, PAPER LANTERNS, FIREWORKS, LAPS, OAPES, BELTS, SHIRTS, &c. SEND FOR CIBULAR AND PRICES.
GEORGE PARSONS, No. 12 Pare-place, New-York.

Republican Courral Campulgo Cinb-XXIId Distres-Regular meeting this evening at 8 o'cleck, at Massaic Hall too hast Seta-st. HERMANN GESTRARD, Sec.y. H. O. ROBINSON, Prove.